

MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1833.

NO. 30.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the N. E. Farm.

PRODUCT OF A TEMPERANCE FARM.

MR. FESSENDEN, If you think the following statements will in any measure "provoke to good works" you may give them a place in your valuable paper; by so doing you will gratify the feelings of my friends, who delight to see the cause of Temperance and Good Husbandry prosper. I know that what would be called high cultivation in the County of Worcester, would be esteemed but indifferent in another place, very near the Metropolis. If I may be said to have done well, I presume many others have done better.

My farm is a stiff clayey soil, rocky, uneven, hills and valleys, particularly adapted to the growth of fruit trees, such as Pears, Apples, Peaches and Cherries, of which I have about 200 thrifty trees of the choicest varieties, most of them in a bearing state; besides mulberries, quinces, grapes, &c. It contains 160 acres, 20 of wood, the remainder mowing, tillage and pasture land, all in one body, with the great mail road, from Boston to Washington running through the centre. I get my living by farming, and keep my eye steadily on the profits of my farm, which must exclude every thing like overwrought agriculture, or extravagance, from the premises. From my youth up I have been trained a farmer, and "according to the custom of the country" was early initiated into the sublime mysteries of the sparkling cup. I do not know that I was ever taught that it was the hand-maid of religion; yet I thought that Bacchus must be the constant companion of honor and good breeding, and in fact I felt absamed to be without him any where. In agriculture he was my foreman, I scarcely dared to commence a day's work without him. After employing him many years, I began to think he did not do quite so well as formerly—indeed I began to be suspicious that he never had done quite so well as I had been made to believe. Some time before this he had been guilty of breaking the peace, had knocked down a great many good likely men in the streets; and in many instances taken away all their money. And what was much worse he would often belabour them till he destroyed their senses, and carried poverty, shame, and distress and death and hell (if I may so speak) into many families, who, had it not been for him might have been prosperous and happy. One Dr. Beecher advertised him, I bought the advertisements* and found the villain fully described, and people warned against employing him. I found he became more turbulent and difficult to govern; indeed, sometimes it seemed as though he would be my master let me do my best. He was very unreasonable in his demands, and when I paid him great wages, he was not satisfied, would say, "it is not enough—give, give." At length I said to him "get behind me, Satan," and drove him from my farm. And I have not employed him since, except in sickness, and then he is a dangerous fellow. If you employ him any considerable length of time he will be getting up into your garret, and doing mischief if you don't look out pretty sharp. My neighbors all said I was unwise to dismiss

him. Say they—you can't hire help to carry on so large a farm, do so much hard work, and get so much hay without rum. But, as I was a yankey, I ventured to guess that I could. At that time I did not know of a farm in the world, which was carried on without the help of ardent spirits. This was termed a new measure, and, in fact it was new in those days, but it had been an old measure in days of yore. It is now too late in the day to tell what the result of these "wild, rash, new measures" was, for every one has become familiar with the effects of temperance on labor.

When I concluded to dispense with rum on my farm, I thought it likely that I should use more cider than before, but in this I was mistaken; for after a short time, we began to use less, till it has almost entirely gone out of use by common consent, though I make a good supply of the first quality, and have a plenty of it on hand—of course you will see that I am right, in calling my farm a Temperance Farm.

The following items may not all be perfectly correct, but are so nearly so as to answer my design, and give a sum total varying but little from the truth. I would remark, that in consequence of sickness in my family last summer, and other causes, my dairy did not receive that attention, and was not nearly so productive as it otherwise would have been.

DAIRY.

Most of my butter was sold in Boston by Col. Maynard, and brought from 17 to 28 cents per lb. About 350 lbs. the most sold at any one time, brought 24 cts.—we will call the whole, 22 cts. lb. Butter 3487 lbs. at 22 cts. \$767.14
New Milk Cheese, 1575 lbs. at 9 cts. 141.75
Cheese, 235 lbs. 4½ cts. 33.07½
Do. 1526 lbs 3 cts. 45.78
Veal, and 4 calves that were raised, 151.47
Total of Dairy, ————— \$1139.21½

BEEF.

I fattened 9 cows, and one ox that weighed 1006 lbs. One bull 6 years which I raised on skimmed milk, and with his mate, a stag, did most of the ox work on my farm for four years. He had 85 lbs. of rough tallow, and weighed 1209 lbs. The ox, bull, and 9 cows, amounted to \$308.36. Four oxen were sold by Col. Fay, at Brighton, to G. Adams for 39s. cwt. The whole amount for beef was \$603.44

PORK.

I fattened 19 hogs which I bought of Theodore Smith, that he drove to Columbia county, N. Y. Their average weight, when I bought them, was 86 lbs. I kept them through the winter on English turnips, boiled, with a little, and but a little, corn and cob meal put with it. When slaughtered 14 of the best averaged a fraction over 500 lbs. each, 15 of them were carried to Boston, and sold for 7½ cts. The hogs amounted to \$651.82
Total of Dairy, Beef and Pork. \$2394.47½

The above is the produce of one year, commencing March 25th, 1832, and ending March 25th, 1833.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLIN.

Westborough, 1833.

P. S. Since writing the above I see by reference to dates that I was a little mistaken about the time of reading Dr Beecher's Temperance

Sermons. I commenced my temperance movements in 1827, and his sermons were published in 1828. I well recollect how refreshing it was to me to read this little volume. I sent immediately to Boston for 4 dozen of the volumes, and circulated them as fast as I could; and it gives me pleasure now to think that I then did some good by example as well as precept in so good a cause. Excuse any thing that may look like egotism. My only apology is that I thought it not best to spoil a good story for want of a little of that article. S. C.

From the Columbia Sentinel.
ON RAISING GOOD CROPS OF WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN.

The introduction of Gypsum or Plaster to aid the germination and growth of Clover, has produced nearly as great and desirable a change in farming, as the introduction and use of Steam has in the navigation of our streams. Both have been sources of development of powers with which we were recently unacquainted, and whilst the one has fertilized and is fertilizing our fields, the other is adding to our span of life, because it enables us to accomplish more. Strange as it may seem they are mutual aids; for while the first causes the earth to yield of her abundance, the other gives a quick transit of that abundance to places from whence we are to expect the most ample returns. Gypsum furnishes us the means of bringing land into a high state of cultivation, and of producing a rapid succession of crops which are constantly improving. Experience, the guide of the farmer, has long since established the fact, that a good Clover ley, well turned under, is as sure to give a good crop of either Wheat or Corn as it is almost possible for the farmer to insure, with all the uncertainties that are incident to his occupation, and are likely to lessen his produce. The addition of stable manure is not considered essential to insure a crop, and will hardly, on some soils, compensate the farmer for the labor and expense of its application where Plaster has been freely used. The point I wish to establish is this—that, with suitable management, a good crop of clover will insure a succeeding one of grain, whatever it may be, if the soil is carefully turned over and the tilth permitted to remain undisturbed, so that it may afford food for the plants that follow. But with the growing grain, neither grass nor weeds must interfere, and rob the earth of the sustenance which has been prepared with so much expense, labor and care. The crop must have the whole of it; and to permit either grass or weeds to grow is evidence of bad farming and consequently bad policy. The best fields of Wheat, and there are many of them, which are now growing in this vicinity, have been prepared in the manner before stated, and their promising appearance is abundant evidence that the course

* Dr. Beecher's Temperance Sermons.

which has been pursued is a correct one. It is but lately that it has been adopted; and I have often been forcibly struck with the very perceptible improvement, not only in the quantity raised, but in the quality which has followed the practice. It is demonstrative proof that we have become better acquainted with the appetencies of the plant, and furnish better supplies of the food it requires for its growth.

Another fact I have repeatedly noticed, and have frequently seen most strikingly exemplified; and that is, that once ploughing of a Clover sod is better than oftener. I have this year two lots by the side of each other—the soil is the same—both were in clover last season and pastured—one was only once ploughed, the other twice, and both put down to Wheat.—The difference now in the appearance of them is nearly one half in favor of the lot ploughed once. The same fact, under exactly similar circumstances, occurred to me the last year. I was aware before, that ploughing once was better than oftener; but I thought I had particular reasons for departing from the rule—the result however was the same. The observant farmers in this section of country, guided by experience, endeavor as much as possible to conform to this rule. But it is indispensable to a good crop of Wheat that your land should be clear of the Couch or Quitch grass, and likewise blue grass. It is the same with Corn; but then what with ploughing and hoeing between the plants, you have a better opportunity to subdue it. I would ask our farmers to point out the best method of destroying Quitch grass. It is becoming very troublesome; at the same time it is extremely detrimental to the growth of wheat. I will only add that Clover, besides insuring a good crop of Wheat and Corn, is valuable for hay. For draught-horses and sheep it is superior to any other, as it keeps them in a finer condition. Of this I have an experience of at least fifteen years. But for feeding cattle it is not so profitable as other hay.

A.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1833.

What is the best Breed of Cattle for the Dairy?

We might answer this question by saying, that breed which runs in the best pasture.—But there is, nevertheless, a great difference in cows from the same pasture, as it regards milking properties. Having kept some of almost every variety or breed that has been introduced into the state, from full blood Durham down to **NO BLOOD** at all, we have been inclined to give the preference, taking all things into consideration, to the half blood Durhams. Our reasons for this are: First, Our old breed, though many of them were great milkers, yet they had become depreciated in form, in size and feeding properties. The Durhams were formed by a pattern which combine perhaps as many excellencies as any model whatever, and they came in very opportunely to save the

shape of our old breed from still further deterioration, &c. The Durhams vary in their milking properties as much as do the old breed; but when you get a Durham Bull of a good strain for milk, and put him to a native cow also of a good race for milk, there is little danger of the milking properties of their progeny decreasing, and there is pretty sure reason to expect great improvement in the form.

Second, When the milking age is over, you have something for your meat barrel; or something that will command a good price from the Butcher. Many complain of the Durhams, that they eat more than the other breeds; while others are so enthusiastic that they say their Durhams eat almost nothing. The fact is, they generally eat more, for this plain reason; they are larger. They are more hearty, and will fill themselves better on poor fodder than some of our other breeds; but an animal must eat in proportion to his size and conformation.

There is, however, no term among us so indefinite as "ordinary or common keeping." One man says he gives his cows nothing but ordinary keeping. Now with him, ordinary keeping is perhaps a half peck of Indian meal, two or three pecks of Rutabaga, and as much good hay as they can eat besides. Another man says his cows have nothing but ordinary pasture, and they give so many quarts of milk. Now with him, ordinary pasture is clover up to the knees, and a bushel of swill at night.—The fact is, the great secret of having good milkers and large animals is good keeping; & by good keeping, we mean as much as the animal wants to eat of food of the best kind. It is in vain to think of a breed that will fatten on the East wind, and give half a dozen pails full of milk by merely snuffing at the clouds, or by absorbing the dews that fall upon their backs at night.

Since writing the above, the following from the American Farmer has come to hand, which corroborates the opinion that we had formed.

MILCH COWS. We are frequently asked what breed of cattle we think best for the dairy, and as we have taken no inconsiderable pains to inform ourselves on this subject, both by actual observation and obtaining the opinions of a great number of practical men, we think proper to answer the question in this way. Were we about commencing a dairy, our choice would be, without hesitation, half blood Durham Shorthorns. We should be particular in selecting those by a first rate Durham Shorthorn bull, out of some of our best common cows, and we could procure them from the hornless or buffalo breed, so much the better. Half blood Shorthorns are almost always good milkers, and first rate butter makers, averaging, in good pasture, eight to ten pounds of butter per week. We have to support us in this opinion, the testimony of several practical and intelligent persons, who have had both full blood and half blood cows; and among these persons

is a lady in Pennsylvania, whose husband owns some of the finest Durham Shorthorn stock in America. This lady superintends her dairy herself and has witnessed the milking of her full and half blood cows for many years; she has kept their milk and cream separate, and ascertained the qualities of milk and butter yielded by both; and has thus been able to decide with scarcely the possibility of error. Her trial of both breeds has not been confined to one or two select animals; she generally has half a dozen of each, and as her husband deals largely in this kind of stock, her cows are continually changing. She also has Devon cows, and half blood cows of the same; but her preference for the dairy, is as stated above, decidedly in favor of half blood Durhams. It is true her cows run in **good pasture**, without which no breed can be good milkers. Where the pasture is short, without doubt, the North Devons are the best, because they do keep in good condition in pasture that Durhams would fail in.

But a word to those who wish to obtain deep milkers. Whoever would have a large quantity of milk, and that of good quality, must provide good pasture and good water. You might as well expect a good crop of corn, from a sand hill without manure and rain, as a large quantity of milk from a cow in poor pasture with bad water.—And, let us remark, good water is as essential to good milk yielding as good pasture. We had a cow last summer that yielded five gallons of rich milk a day. She ran in tolerable pasture, but there was a stream of pure spring water running through it. We also kept salt constantly within her reach. The same cow this summer, in a much better pasture, does not yield three gallons of milk. The reason of this falling off, is that she is supplied with water from a pump, occasionally, when her attendants conceive she wants it—not when she thinks she wants it, which is the great point. She also gets salt 'as it happens.'

We have often heard of cows giving large quantities of milk, that: "eat scarcely any thing;" to which we always reply—"tell that to the marines for old sailors won't believe you." A cow cannot make milk out of nothing; and she can only give you milk in proportion to the quantity of good food you give her.

In giving our opinion of the best milkers, we know we render ourselves obnoxious to the criticism of those who own other breeds. There are three or four parties to this question, which may be named after the breeds of animals they prefer. They are full blood Durham shorthorns, half blood Durham Shorthorns, North Devons, Alderneys, &c. The party to which we belong is indicated above.

CUTTING BUSHES.

The communication signed "Economy," in this day's paper, will give its readers a hint on the subject of cutting bushes. It is believed by many, that there is a certain time in August, when, if bushes are cut, they will never start again; and this is thought to be on the time of full moon. Now whether Madam Moon really has any influence in this business, or not, she has never told us; but faith is a great thing; and if such a belief will induce a man to cut down such cumberers of his farm, at this time, when if he did not so believe, he would not cut them down at all, we think it best to keep in the belief. It is a fact, however, that at certain seasons of the year, the sap is principally in the root, quietly stowed away for future use, and at other times, it is abroad in the branches and leaves, and comparatively little in the roots. Now it seems rational that if bushes should be cut at the time when there is most sap out of the root, the life of the plant will be in exceeding great danger, if not rendered totally extinct.

It is best, therefore, to take a careful survey of the growth and apply the scythe at such a time, and in such a manner, as to do the most execution.

BURDOCK ROOTS FOR HOGS.

We were told the other day by a friend, that the roots of the common Burdock are eaten with great avidity by Hogs. He states that he had put an ear of corn by the side of one of these roots, and the Hog seized upon the root first and would not touch the corn until the root was entirely devoured. If all Hogs are as fond of it as were these, this troublesome plant will gain in reputation.

It already has much honor in the domestic practice. Its leaves being excellent in some cases of sickness, and its seed digested in gin is a good remedy in Rheumatism; and its burrs are famous for getting into the wool of the sheep, and making the good housewife scold, when she comes to manufacture it.

Hogs are also very fond of the common KNOT GRASS,* which grows about neglected places, door yards &c.; and it would be well to grub it up and put it to a good use, by converting it to Pork.

**Polygonum Aviculare*, L.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—As summer wheat is an important crop in many parts of this State, and as it is about the time of wheat harvest, I am disposed to make a few observations on the culture of it on old or ploughed land. As I sow on no other, my remarks cannot be applicable to new or burnt land.

And first; good varieties of seed ought to be obtained, for it is found that for seed it ought to be fully ripe; but for bread it may be cut a little before it is ripe.

Clover sward that has not been mowed for more than two years, dressed with lime is the most sure manure, and the farmer is more sure of a crop from land prepared in this way in all seasons, although he may get more, with a higher state of cultivation in some particular years, when it is not liable to blast or mildew. Any soil may be turned under in the fall early enough for it to rot in some degree, and a little compost manure added, such as that made from fresh meadow hay or something which will not seed it to weeds, and the next spring lime your wheat well when you sow. Wheat should be sowed at the rate of two bushels to the acre, and well harrowed in. The roller should also be used, and you may stack the land down at the same time to clover, or clover and herds grass. A few bushels of wood ashes may be sowed on when the wheat is up; and there is little doubt but that a good crop will be obtained. Plaster is also used on many soils to great advantage, at the rate of one and a half bushels to the acre.

Second, The Harvesting and securing the crop. No farmer who raises wheat ought to be without a cradle. If the grain is not very large and the surface of the soil not rocky, if you take it in season it may be cradled. If cut with the cradle the straw is longer—it binds better, can be better shocked, and may be cut nearly as clean as with a sickle. If cradled in a good day it may be bound at night, shocked and allowed to stand until you can conveniently haul it in. It must then be put

in a situation where it will not heat; if it does it will of course be injurious for bread as well as for sowing. Every man ought to cradle wheat when he can, as it saves labor and consequently expense. I am inclined to think if wheat were mowed when it is very dry and more labor bestowed in thrashing, there would be no very great loss; and perhaps when we are obliged to let it stand late for the want of laborers, or from choice for seed, it would be best to cut it in this way. I wish that others may communicate their opinions and modes.

Winthrop, August, 1833. W.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—A variety of opinions exist on the best mode of performing many kinds of work on a farm, and especially the digging and taking care of potatoes. As I consider this one of the most profitable crops in this part of the country, I have taken the liberty to inquire of some of your experienced correspondents the best mode. I am not thoroughly acquainted with farming, therefore, information on this subject through the medium of your paper will be thankfully received by

Bradford, Aug. 1833. M.S.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES.—Although it may be considered out of season, at least for the present year, I have thought proper to suggest to my brother farmers how they may escape the rust, which often proves so injurious to the potatoe crop.

First, If the long red ones are planted, they should be planted on rich soil, very early, they are so long growing and maturing that during dog days, or the month of August, which is the time when other potatoes rust, they are green and never rust: this kind is the most profitable potatoe we cultivate, without contradiction, for Stock. On good land, well manured, they dig with less trouble than others; they never choke our cattle owing to their singular shape.

But I cannot recommend them for table use. Others, therefore, must be planted, and unless you have an early kind, which you expect to use for early ones. Always let your potatoes be planted as late as the middle of June, in which case you will find them so green in rusting time, as to wholly escape that calamity, nor will the crop be less, the land being worked over just before the seed is planted; they require less hoeing, or the once hoeing, which is all potatoes should ever be hoed, is done with less labor; they may be planted after we have got in our corn. They will mature to ripeness if not dug too early. Contrary to the belief of many, they will actually grow, & ripe after the tops are struck, or even killed with an early frost. Let them be in the ground as long as you can, they are a ground vegetable; always keep them as much as possible from the rays of the sun, light and air, even after dug, otherwise, you nearly spoil them.—Your Wayne correspondent, in the Maine Farmer, wrote so excellently on their preservation and cooking, that nothing need be added on those subjects. But as we all need line upon

line &c., I wish we may recur afresh to that piece, especially the ladies, for there the proper mode of cookery is brought to view. I never ask pardon for bringing this subject often before the public, Potatoes are so important a vegetable.

N. R.

For the Maine Farmer.

A difference of opinion now exists, among a few musicians, concerning the Key of G, (so called,) as found immediately after the introduction of the sharp F, in a piece of music entitled the Hallelujah Chorus to the God of Israel, by the celebrated Haydn; as found in the Handel and Haydn Collection. Some musicians call the Key for a few bar measures, G Minor, and others call it G Major. The writer of this article solicits the favor that scientific musicians, or those of some musical reading, would give their opinions accompanied with a why and because, which they call the Key; whether Minor or Major, in said passage; and give their reasons to the public in your paper, or in some public Journal of our state of Maine. By so doing they will greatly oblige an enquirer.

AMICUS.

From the *Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society*, for 1832.

CULTIVATION OF MULBERRY TREES.

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to your examination my plantation of white mulberry trees, situated in the town of Methuen. They were planted in the following manner—

In 1831, I set out my trees on an acre and a half of land. One acre of the land had been planted with corn, for two years previous.—The other half acre was grass land ploughed the fall previous. In the spring I ploughed the ground twice, and harrowed it well. The rows were set eight feet apart; and the plants in the rows about four feet apart. Between the rows, I planted corn, beans and potatoes. I raised on the ground 135 bushels of potatoes—7 bushels of corn—3 bushels of white beans; and all the peas and beans needed for family use through the season.

From the leaves of the young trees, I have fed the present season, 1832, fourteen thousand silk worms. They have produced seventy-three pounds ten ounces of cocoons. The eggs were hatched, without artificial heat, about the 20th of June, and they came to maturity in about 35 days. The worms were fed with the tender leaves at first, and as they grew, with the larger leaves. Their litters were cleaned once an age, until the fifth age, and during the 5th age, three times. The worms were taken care of principally by Mrs. Currier, who required no assistance until the last age, when she had one girl two and a half days, and myself two days, in picking leaves and setting up brush for the worms to spin on. At the same time Mrs. Currier took care of the worms, she did the work necessary in a family of seven persons, with a dairy of six cows half of the time. Mrs. Currier reeled a few pounds of the cocoons, and made them into sewing silk. We have found the process of cultivation simple and easy, and not difficult to be managed. We shall exhibit to you the cocoons and silk, as above stated.

Respectfully yours, STEPHEN CURRIER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Editor,—I have noticed in several Nos. of the Farmer different opinions concerning **SEED WHEAT**, or wheat that shall be the most beneficial and productive in this State. I send for your inspection a few heads of wheat different from any that I have ever seen. The original seed I got in Conway, N. H. two years ago last Feb. The two succeeding seasons my father had it sown, and the yield was more than double of that of the common kind, (one head of the common kind you will find with the others,) where it was sown on the same kind of ground side by side, and he has a few acres growing that looks very promising.

I am fully of the opinion that there is too much negligence among the farmers, and there is not that care taken which ought to be in the selection of grain for seed. If you have this kind of wheat (I know not the proper name of it, but you will see it is beardless) with you, I presume there will be no harm done in sending this. Yours in haste, E. G. B.

The specimen of wheat above mentioned, came safely; and they manifest a decided improvement upon the old variety also sent in the same box. We presume the beardless variety is the White Bald. Too much attention cannot be given to the selection of seed wheat.—A few kernels less in a single head of wheat do not appear to be of much consequence, but let every head in a whole field be diminished by three or half a dozen kernels, and it will amount to no small loss in the aggregate. ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—My horse, and also cattle, are very much annoyed with flies at this season of the year, insomuch that my milk maid is actually afraid to milk, as the cows fly around in such manner. Now I wish to know if any of your correspondents can tell me of any kind of oil, grease or any thing which will give ease to my creatures by applying it to their hair or surface. May not Elder juice answer? I beg some of your experienced correspondents would find means to ease my milk maid of her fears, and my cattle of much pain. A. B.

July 31, 1833.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES;—In your valuable paper, No. 27, I observed a writer enquiring; How much a farm would be diminished in value by becoming overrun with White Weed, and requesting the opinion of your correspondents, touching the subject. Sir, I think the subject is of vital importance to the Agricultural interest of this State. This plague is making alarming inroads upon us; and is as deadly to the agricultural interest, as the Cholera is to the human race; and, if not stopped, may prove as fatal to our very existence. It has overrun the whole surface of some towns—fields and roads, so as to bring on actual despair of ever subduing it; and I have no doubt has injured those farms, to the amount of one half in value.—What is to be done to stay the plague? The writer, above alluded to, speaks of hoeing it up, putting it into a basket, burning it &c.—

But Sir, if more precaution is not used in relation to it than has been, all the baskets in the State will not contain it. One man of my acquaintance, has permitted it to overrun his farm almost to its destruction, and now it is making inroads on his neighbors' farms; they have to fight manfully to keep it from destroying their's. This slothful farmer has sold hay to a friend of mine, by which means, he is in great danger of the plague, as it has actually broken out in several parts of his farm. He uses the hoe and basket when he finds any of it; if his hoe is not at hand, he sticks up a stick by it, and immediately goes for his hoe, &c. He says he would not take the gift of hay from such a farm. Still it is purchased by those who keep stables, for their horses, and I am actually afraid to buy their manure for fear of introducing it to my farm. I know a man lately looking around to find a good farm, in order to purchase; at length he found one, in a certain town, that he liked. But a friend told him there was considerable Whiteweed upon it; his reply was, 'then I will not have it at any price.' It is a thing too little thought of. I see it in the roads even in this town. I next find it on an adjoining farm. I hope these several hints will cause us in those towns where the calamity has but just begun, to stop it, by not purchasing hay stocked with it, or manure from stables where their owners are so careless as to buy such vile trash.

The months of June and July are the time when it blossoms, and then it is most easily discovered. If the law would admit of it, I am fully of opinion that the town in which I live had much better raise a tax of \$100 every spring, and employ a faithful agent to ride through the town to search for and eradicate it, than to have it increase upon us as it has in many towns. I would not buy a farm at any rate, overrun with it; if it can be driven from such a farm, I hope some of your correspondents will inform how, and I shall take it as a special favor.

OBSERVER.
Rendfield, July 27, 1833.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, As the highways &c, have been visited with the scythe, and, as I hope, all the Canada thistles destroyed; perhaps it would be well for us farmers, to examine our mowing fields and see that every thing is right there. There are some farmers who have their fields beautifully ORNAMENTED, and especially the borders, with Briar bushes. Perhaps it is the sight of such neat well cultivated farms that has caused so many gentlemen from the crowded city to envy the farmer his condition; and sigh after the pleasures connected with Agriculture. Agreeable to the old adage, "There is no great loss without some small gain," there is some gain in having briar bushes stand beside fences. First, they often produce berries in abundance, which highly gratify the children on the premises: Second, they serve for a curtain, to keep the cattle from looking into the corn or grain, and thereby prevent unlawful desires: Third, less fence will be necessary; a few white birch poles and stakes will be sufficient, if the cattle are kept well hobbled and fettered: Fourth, the field

may be mowed over in less time, as there will be less ground to go over; the increase of bushes, if not disturbed, is like the progress of vice, "one brings in another to its aid," until the field is completely overrun with them.—Fifthly, the man who has a slovenly farm may hold it in "quiet and peaceable possession" without being troubled much with people that wish to purchase, unless by way of mortgage. Any person may be possessed of these ADVANTAGES by hauling his logs or stones, when he clears a piece to plough, just off the edge and leaving them pretty well scattered over the ground. It is almost sure death for them to cut them in August. Who will make the SACRIFICE? Who will apply the scythe?

ECONOMY.

Our friend, "ECONOMY," is always welcome. ED.

CREAM. *New method of obtaining Cream from Milk, by G. Carter, Esq. of Nottingham Lodge, near Eltham, Kent.* The process of divesting the milk of its component portion of cream, to an extent hitherto unattainable, has been effected by Mr. Carter, and is thus detailed by that gentleman in a paper presented to the Society of arts. A peculiar process of extracting cream from milk, by which a superior richness is produced in the cream has long been known & practised in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that country being well known to every one by the name of "clotted" or "clouted cream." As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which the fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the kingdom. A four-sided vessel is formed of zinc plates twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with a false bottom at half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment a plate of perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to that of the false bottom, a gallon (or any given quantity) of milk is poured (immediately when drawn from the cow) into it, and must remain there at rest for twelve hours; an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment through the lip; it is then permitted to stand twelve hours more, (i. e. twenty four hours altogether,) when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistence that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is however more effectually removed by gently rising the plate of perforated zinc from the bottom by the ringed handles, without remixing any part of it with the milk below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments; and as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results: Four gallons of milk, treated as above, produced in 24 hours, 4½ pints of clotted cream, which after churning only 15 minutes, gave 40 ounces of butter. The increase in the cream, therefore, is 12½ per cent and of butter upwards of 11 per cent. The experimental farmer will instantly perceive the advantages accruing from its adoption, and probably his attention to the subject may produce greater results. I shall feel richly rewarded if, by exciting an interest on the subject, I can produce any, the slightest, improvement in the quality or mode of producing an article which may properly be deemed one of the necessities of life.

From the N. Y. Farm.

SMALL BEER.

I noticed in your paper, several communications giving directions for making small beer, for family use, none of which met my views on the subject.

—The following, I know from experience, will furnish a very pleasant beverage. Take a five gallon keg—take out one head, and insert a small brass cock, about three inches above the lower head. In this keg, put three quarts of wheat, rye or corn meal, ground rather coarse, as for stilling on this pour about three quarts of boiling water—add a pound of honey, sugar or molasses—one teacup full of ginger or ground allspice—stir all intimately together, and add three gallons of water, heated to about 75 or 80 degrees of the thermometer. To this add about a quart of lively yeast. Stir it well together, and set in the sun—a fermentation will soon ensue, and continue all day. By the next morning, it will be settled clear, and should then be drawn off into bottles, corked and set away for 24 hours, when it will be fit for use. This if repeated daily, will furnish a very pleasant family drink.

Yours, &c.

R. M. W.

Middlesex, May 1, 1833.

The season, in the region around us, is said to be the finest that has occurred for many years. The early crops of hay, grain, oats, and vegetables, are unusually productive; the orchards are loaded with fruit; and the minor wild fruits, the various berries which abound in our fields and woods, are prolific beyond measure. The corn is well advanced, vigorous and healthy, and promises an abundant crop. The weather for some days past has been favorable for harvesting, and the large crop of oats will be well secured. It is truly a season of plenty, of gratitude and rejoicing.—*N. Haven Her. J'y 24.*

We understand the wheat and rye crops in this vicinity, are coming in remarkably abundant. It is said there will be several thousand bushels more wheat raised within ten or fifteen miles of here than there ever has been. The Ohio papers and those from the western part of New York, speak of favorable crops of wheat. Spring. Rep.

MECHANICS.

From the United States Gaz.
CHINA FACTORY.

We took occasion last week to visit China Factory, at the corner of Schuylkill Sixth & Chestnut street. This establishment is one of great importance in the chain of domestic manufactures in this city, and has struggled into existence and permanency under circumstances that would have sunk it long ago, if it had been in the hands of men less persevering and patriotic. Mr. Tucker some years since, conceived the idea of manufacturing porcelain in this city, and having discovered the materials used in the fabrication of the articles, he set about his task with a zeal not to be damped by occasional failures, or weakened by the indifference of the public.

Such a work to be successful, must compete with the well established manufactures of Europe, where great skill, long experience and a division of labor, have given perfection to the manufacture, and reduced the cost to minimum. This could scarcely be expected here; and yet the enterprise was never abandoned. Disappointment did not dishearten, nor labor weary the undertaker. He toiled on, and saw every day the fabric assuming a nearer approximation to the European models. At length a wealthy and public spirited individual of our city saw the importance of the manufacture to the nation, and though he could scarcely count on early profits himself, he determined to aid the enterprise by a liberal investment. While the means for giving the experiment a fair test, the erection of large buildings and suitable machinery, were going into operation, Mr. Tucker died. The whole establishment is now the

property of the Hon. Joseph Hemphill, who continues in the determination to give the experiment a fair trial, and not to allow it to linger for want of a liberal supply of funds.

The extensive buildings in which the work is carried on, are situated at the south-west corner of Chestnut and Schuylkill Sixth street. Here the materials are brought in their crude state from the adjoining counties, and prepared by grinding, sifting and other processes, to be moulded into the various forms which fancy or fashion may dictate. We witnessed the whole process of the manufacture of vases, pitchers, cups, &c. from the crushing of the *feldspar* to the burnishing of the gilded ornaments, and were astonished to see the amount of labor and ingenuity bestowed upon the production of every piece produced. The quality of the ware manufactured in this establishment is, we believe in every respect, equal to French china, and the shape of the various vessels made to suit the taste of purchasers. Until lately there has been found some difficulty in procuring ornamental painters, but application was made to the French and Saxon manufactures, and artists of experience were sent out, whose labors are now giving the highest ornament to the various manufacturers of the place.

We noticed one Saxon artist engaged upon a large and beautiful vase, upon which he was copying a full length likeness of General Jackson at the Hermitage; he made a splendid picture of the landscape, and having lately seen the President, was enabled to correct some inaccuracies which marked the picture which he was copying.

Other artists were drawing landscapes, Philadelphia scenery, the water works, neighboring farms, &c. and it was observed to us, that any picture would be almost immediately copied on the pitchers, vases, &c. which a purchaser might order. By this arrangement, parts of sets could be supplied, an accommodation hitherto not enjoyed by our citizens.

We saw a large and complete set of china made to order for a lady in Lancaster, and the workmen were busy in supplying a very extensive order for a public house (probably the Tremont) in Boston, in which there were no less than twenty dozen cups and saucers and a proportionate number of other vessels, all to be made of the shape and with the figures of patterns furnished by the purchasers. This establishment gives employment to about forty persons, and we hope that public attention will be so directed to it as to induce a demand for double that number. The storeroom of the manufactory is supplied with a great quantity of the ware made in the building so that the quality of the article may be judged, and at a very short notice, an order will be filled of any pattern furnished. We command to public attention, this attempt to establish on a permanent basis a most important manufacture, and we hope strangers anxious to see the curiosities of our city, will not lose sight of the "China Manufactory."

IMPROVED METHOD OF AQUATINTA ENGRAVING.—
By MECHANISTS. To the Editor of the Mechanics' Magazine and Register of Inventions and Improvements.

Sir.—If the following short account of the method of effecting aquatinta engraving is thought worthy of a place in your valuable publication, it is at your service.

After the intended figure is outlined by etching or otherwise, the plate is covered all over with a ground of resin, Burgundy pitch, or mastic dissolved in rectified spirits of wine; this is done by holding the plate in an inclined position, and pouring the above composition over it. The spirit of wine almost immediately evaporates, and leaves the resinous substance in a granulated state, e-

qually dissolved over every part.—The granulations thus produced, if examined through a magnifying glass, will be found extremely regular and beautiful. When the particles are extremely minute, and near to each other, the impression from the plate appears to the naked eye exactly like a wash of Indian ink; but when they are larger, the granulations appear more distinct. This powder or granulation, is called the aquatinta grain. The plate is next heated to make the powder adhere; and in those parts where a very strong shade is wanted, it is scraped away; but where strong lights are wanted, a varnish is applied. The aqua fortis, properly diluted in water, is then put on with a piece of wax, as in common etching or engraving; and by repeated applications of this process, scraping where darker shades are required, and covering the light parts with varnish, the final effect is produced.

Engraving by aquatinta was invented by Le Prince, a French artist, by whom the process was long kept secret. It is even said that for some time he sold his prints, (which are still reckoned excellent specimens,) for drawings.

PAINTING HOUSES.

Economy is a consideration of primary importance in every community. But there are various kinds of economy. There is one kind which exhausts the purse and there is another kind which replenishes it. It is poor economy to expend a pound to save a shilling, but it is good economy to spend a shilling if a pound can be saved by it. Most of the Dwelling Houses in the country are erected and suffered to continue years without painting; this they suppose a matter of economy to save expense, but if the owners would "calculate a little" they would find, to use a Yankee phrase, it "costs more than it comes to." A House without paint goes to decay rapidly and requires repairs much earlier and oftener than one with it. The rain insinuates itself into the crevices and pores of the wood, and there rots and occasions early decay. New clapboarding is demanded every four or five years and if it is neglected the boards suffer, and the whole structure prematurely falls to the ground. A coat of paint, at half the expense of the repairs during a few years, remedies the difficulty and keeps the exterior in a state of fine preservation. We say nothing of the contrast presented by a dark, unsightly decaying house to a white tasteful one, seen through the green foliage in the country. Some houses in South Street exhibit the contrast most strikingly. *Northam. Cou.*

A SPARK CATCHER.—Several serious accidents having occurred from the sparks of fire from the chimneys of Locomotive Engines, the Franklin Institute recently offered a premium of a gold medal and \$200 for the suggestion of a plan for the invention of a machine that would remedy the evil complained of. It appears from a late number of the Norfolk Beacon, that such a remedy has been discovered by Mr. A. Young, a skillful mechanic of that borough.

NATIONAL MEMENTOS. In the English House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor is seated on a wool sack, that the importance of the woolen manufacture, the great staple of our country, may be indelibly impressed on the public mind.

When the first Congress met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was in contemplation, but afterwards abandoned, to have the seats of each delegation wrought with some device, descriptive of the staples of their several States, viz.

[tree.] New Hampshire to be represented by a pine

Massachusetts, by a barrel of fish.

Rhode Island, a hamper of cheese.

Connecticut, an ox.

New York, a hogshead of flaxseed.
 New Jersey, a bundle of flax.
 Pennsylvania, a bag of wheat.
 Delaware, a bag of wool.
 Maryland, pig and bar iron.
 Virginia, a hogshead of tobacco.
 North Carolina, a barrel of tar.
 South Carolina, a bag of cotton.
 Georgia, a barrel of rice. [Bos. Atlas.]

SUMMARY.

At the late term of the Supreme Court at Augusta, SAMUEL P. BENSON, Esq. of this town was admitted as a Counsellor at Law.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packet ship *Roscoe*, English papers have been received in New York to June 26th, and French papers to the 18th by the packet ship *Rhone*.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the colonies had been sent by the Commons to the House of Lords. Some modification, for the purpose of conciliation, had been made by Ministers in the Irish Tithes bill, but new apprehensions appeared to be entertained of a collision between the two Houses. The Times gives credit to a statement contained in the Sun, purporting that the King, as the head of the church, had addressed a letter of remonstrance to the bishops through the Archbishop of Canterbury, particularly to those who voted with the Duke of Wellington upon the Portuguese question, expressing his surprise that they should expose themselves to the imputation of acting from factious motives and thus endanger the influence of the church. Sir William Ingelby has given notice of a motion, to be brought forward at the next session, for the exclusion of the bishops from the House of Lords.

The consideration of the treaty with the United States has been postponed by the French Chamber of Deputies until their next session. The delay in presenting the subject to the Chamber was explained by the minister to have arisen from the difficulty of collecting all the documents required to elucidate it. Count Jaubert thought the Chamber would not blindly or hastily adopt a treaty, involving the payment of so large a sum. The discussion was interrupted by the President, who remarked that the question would be open, and that the necessity of the assent of the Chamber to a treaty, by providing the means required to carry it into effect, could not be questioned. There was no necessity, at that time for carrying the discussion farther.

In reply to an inquiry made by Marshal Clauseau, the President of the Council declared that Government had no intention to evacuate Algiers.

At the sitting of the two Chambers of the States General at the Hague on the 17th, the Minister of the Interior, in the name of the King, declared the session at an end. He observed, that there was now reason to expect an arrangement of the Belgian question from the late provisional treaty, and that it was the wish of the King, that this arrangement might be effected as early as possible. In the mean time, the new credits granted for the extraordinary expenses of the war and naval departments would be used as economically as possible.

The following paragraph contains the latest intelligence from Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—(By Express.)—Ibrahim Pacha has really commenced his retreat, preparations are making in the Russian camp, which indicate the speedy withdrawal of the troops. The official news that the Egyptian army had actually commenced its retreat arrived yesterday. The Reis Effendi immediately communicated it to the foreign Ambassadors, and Count Orloff repeated his declaration that the Russian army should retire as soon as he was certain that the Arabs had really retreated, unless they made a pretended retrograde movement. A Russian officer of the general staff has therefore been despatched to Koniah to learn the real intentions of Ibrahim, and to be sure that he does not pretend to retreat, to give the anti-Russian party a pretext to demand the retreat of the Russian auxiliaries, which that party eagerly desires.

The Russians.—The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—“Large bodies of Russian troops are continually entering Warsaw, and it is said that this devout city is surrounded and filled with 100,000 soldiers. Surely the accumulation of such an immense army cannot be merely for the purpose of checking the poor Poles. There must be some ulterior object in view.”

The same writer observes that the Emperor appears to have fixed himself permanently at Constantinople, and that already he has sufficient influence over the Sultan, to prevent British or French vessels having the passage of the Dardanelles.

Dreadful Storm—Ten Vessels lost off Blackpool.—This place was visited on the 11th and 12th June last, by the most severe storm ever witnessed here. On Tuesday evening the storm commenced with unrelenting fury, and continued without intermission, until Wednesday evening. Ten vessels have become a prey to the destructive element, but it was attended without loss of life to nine of the above; but one vessel was observed to suddenly disappear on Wednesday, about the Knott End, and all on board perished.

About four o'clock, a boat was discovered from the shore which was expected to go to pieces every instant, at the time the sea was running mountains high, this boat landed upon the shore, and the men escaped. She proved to be a small Irish boat, manned by two men, and according to the account given was proceeding from one part of Ireland to another with a cargo of potatoes, when she was driven out to sea, and was left totally at the mercy of the winds and waves, knowing not what course to steer. How the boat could live during Tuesday and the greater part of Wednesday, is a surprise to all. There are several more casualties off the coast, but the above are all of which we could gather any particular intelligence with regard to accuracy. It is however, to be feared that the result will prove a melancholy one. All the shore for miles round is entirely covered with huge pieces of some poor unfortunate vessel, the crews of which have met with a watery grave. During the violence of the gale two new houses of South Shore, near Blackpool, were blown down. The damage done to the gardens in this part of the country is immense. The surrounding country was entirely overflowed with water, the rain during Tuesday absolutely descending in torrents. *Lancaster Gaz.*

HARVEST IN THE FAR WEST.—The Missouri Republican of the 16th says, a most bountiful harvest has crowned the labors of the farmers of that State and of Illinois. At that date, the wheat crop had been generally secured, and proved to be very abundant,—far more than sufficient for the home supply.

CHOLERA.

The Cholera seems to have acquired fresh virulence in some of the Western cities. A letter from Cincinnati of the 25th inst. says, ‘The Cholera has burst upon us again with violence; the day before yesterday we had upwards of 30 deaths,—and among them some of our best citizens, male and female. One of our first physicians now lies in *extremis*. He was attacked at three this morning.’

The Chillicothe paper of 24th states that ‘with in the last few days, there have been several cases of Cholera in our town and neighborhood.’

On this side of the mountain we believe no Cholera at all exists.

In Kenhawa county, Virginia, there had been little of any amelioration of the disease.

The Charlestown Banner of the 18th states that ‘Several of the cases reported were of the most malignant character and of the shortest duration. On Saturday and Sunday last the disease seemed to abate; here and there a scattering case only, which led us to hope that it had spent its force and was on the eve of leaving us; but on Monday it broke out again with considerable malignity. The same was observed on the preceding Monday, which irresistibly leads to the conclusion that the marked malignity of the disease on the first of each week, is owing to imprudence committed in eating and drinking on Sundays. Many, we believe indulge on this day, in eating fruits, such as green apples, blackberries, &c. which, for want of leisure on the other days, they are unable to obtain; and hence the increased number and great malignancy of the cases on Mondays and Tuesdays.’

The cholera prevails moderately in the vicinity of Lebanon, Ohio. In Dayton, same State, there were eight fatal cases from the 7th to the 11th inst.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY.—We have been informed, that on an estate of General Wade Hampton, on the Mississippi, a little above New Orleans, out of fifteen hundred slaves, more than seven hundred have been destroyed by cholera.

Richmond Comp.

The great heat of the three or four last days, says the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d, has in-

creased disease and mortality in the City, and its vicinity. There are more cases of cholera and of bilious fever than there were eight days ago. But there is nothing to excite alarm among such as have business to call them to the city.

A letter from Opelousas, dated on the 2d of July, gives a melancholy account of the fatality of the Cholera in that town. Dr Grosley, an eminent physician of that place, has fallen a victim; and the number of deaths since the invasion of the disease, is computed at twenty six. About twenty families have abandoned the village.

From the Belfast Adv.

The following was sent us by a gentleman of the first respectability, whose knowledge of many of the facts stated, was personal, and may be relied on as strictly true. We hope that the magistrates and people in that vicinity have not neglected to apprehend the Capt. and crew, in order to a legal and thorough investigation of these suspicious circumstances.

SEDWICK, July 31. 1833.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A jury of inquest was holden at Swan's Island on the 25th inst., upon the body of a man by the name of JOHN HALE, (supposed to belong to Boston,) found upon the shore slightly covered with earth and grass. It appeared in evidence that a vessel named the Olive Branch, of Boston, Pierce master, was taking in paving stones from the beach near the place where the dead body was found—that on Sunday the 21st, said Hale was seen at work on board of the vessel—on Monday following Captain Pierce reported to some persons who went on board and had previously been assisting in loading the vessel, that Hale was sick and crazy; but would not permit him to be seen. On the day following a boat was seen going from the vessel to an uninhabited point of land. Two men immediately went to the spot where the boat landed, where they found Capt. Pierce and two or three of his crew disposing of the body. On being surprised they reported that Hale was dead but refused to have the body examined. After they had deposited the body in the manner above described, they went on board their vessel and shifted her to another part of the Island. The Capt. was inquired of by two men, while he was on shore, as to the health of Hale, to both of whom he replied, ‘he is better,’ notwithstanding he had just left him dead upon the shore. A jury was immediately called, and upon examination, the body was found literally bruised and beat in pieces. One very severe wound was found upon the left side immediately over the region of the heart and other bruises about the head and neck, which the jury pronounced as causing the death of said Hale. There are other circumstances to cause strong suspicion that poor Hale had fallen by the hands of the crew of the Olive Branch.

MARRIAGES.

In Hallowell, Jonathan P. Rogers, Counsellor at Law, of Bangor, to Miss Lucretia M. Page.

In Thomaston, Captain Hugh Peabody, to Miss Mary Keith.

At Allentown, Pa. on the 30th ult. Mr. John Wertz, a revolutionary soldier, aged 78, to Widow Burgess, aged 78.

DEATHS.

In Thomaston, Miss Sarah Keith, aged 18.

In Bath, Mr. Ezekiel Parsley, aged 49.

At sea, 19th ult. on board schr. Bellino, from Havana, Mr. Edward Patterson, of Bangor, aged 23.

In Baltimore co. Md. Mr. Wm. Thompson. On the first day of Feb. last, he attained the age of 111 years. He left eleven or twelve children, the eldest of whom was living last summer, and is believed to be still in existence, at the advanced age of 91—his youngest surviving son is 25 years of age. He was distinguished for his honesty and temperance. In Norridgewock, suddenly, widow Sarah Warren, 82.

In Westbrook, Mr. Nathaniel Noyes, aged 28.
At Philadelphia, on the 27th ult. Commodore Wm. Bainbridge, aged 60, an old and honored officer of the Navy.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, July 29.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)
At Market this day 544 Beef Cattle, (including about 100 unsold last week,) 10 Cows and Calves, and 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 100 Swine; about 120 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—A falling off of about 25c the hundred from last week. We noticed a yoke or two taken at 5 75. We quote prime at 5 25 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5; thin at 3 75 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$12 15, 19, 24, and 27.

Sheep and Lambs.—In good demand, many of them being ordinary, prices are consequently low. We notice lots taken at 1 33, 1 50, 1 62, 1 75, 2, 2 25, 2 33, 2 50, and 2 62.

Swine.—A few were retailed without weighing: no sales by weight.

GREAT BULL HERCULES, WEIGHING 3375,

MAY be seen at A. M. Shaw's Hotel, on Monday, the 12th inst. This is unquestionably the most splendid animal of the kind ever exhibited in this or any other country.

Farmers who wish to improve their breed of cattle, will do well to call.

Admittance 12 1-2 cents. Children half price.

Winthrop, Aug. 10, 1833.

NOTICE TO SHINGLE WEAVERS.

THE subscriber wishes to contract to have made a large quantity of shingles. Persons wishing for such employment are requested to call immediately on E. H. LOMBARD.

Hallowell, Aug 5, 1833.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 5th inst. a light bay HORSE, with dark mane, and one white hind foot, with a large bunch on it, and no shoes on. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

Winthrop, Aug. 7, 1833.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

 **T**HE subscriber offers for sale the following *REAL ESTATE*, situated in Wayne Village, being the same formerly owned by Collins Lovejoy, consisting of nine acres of good LAND, upon which is a large two story House and a good Barn, nearly new. The House is in a pleasant airy situation, near the centre of business. There is a thrifty young Orchard, comprising some of the best of fruit. Also a good *Blacksmith's Shop* on the premises, well supplied with tools, which will be sold with the place.

The whole offers a very excellent stand for a man of business, and will be sold reasonable. A credit will be given on satisfactory security. Enquire of the subscriber.

 **T**he subscriber also wishes to let his FARM on shares, together with the Stock now upon it. The Farm is about a mile and a half from Wayne Village, on the old County road from Wayne to Winthrop, being the same on which he now lives, and will be let for five years on a good lay.

FRANCIS J. BOWLES.

Wayne, July 19, 1833.

AFARM situated in Monmouth, near Simon Deaborn's, containing about two hundred and forty acres of land, equal to any in that town, with a Dwelling House, Barn and Cider Mill thereon. It embraces excellent tillage, pasture and wood land, with about forty acres of meadow. The tract is sufficiently large for two farms, and will be divided and sold in two or more tracts if desired. For a particular description of the premises, inquiry may be made of JOHN S. BLAKE, Esq. of Monmouth, the tenant, or RUFUS GAY, Esq. of Gardiner, Maine.

May 18, 1833.

2m18.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 31st day of July last a red Mare, spavined in one hind leg. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

Aug. 2, 1833.

JOSHUA BERRY.

SETH MAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Winthrop, Me.

S. M. Practises in the Counties of Kennebec and Oxford—and all professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of Daniel Hutchinson, late of this town, deceased, and also those of the late firm of Hutchinson & Hankerson have been put into my hands for immediate collection, and unless those persons indebted settle the same within 30 days, they must be sued.

Also the books and accounts of John C. Chandler, late of Monmouth, deceased, have been left with me for collection.

SETH MAY.

Winthrop, August 3, 1833.

AUCTION.

WILL positively be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of D. STANLEY in Winthrop, on SATURDAY the tenth day of August inst, at one o'clock P. M. the following articles, to wit:—One lot of Land, about twenty acres formerly owned by Richard Belcher, Esq.—One Pew in the Methodist Meeting House No. 27—One Share in the Winthrop Social Library—One Clothiers Sheering Machine, and one new single Horse Waggon, and other articles of household furniture.

Also one dozen of Chairs, one half dozen of large Arm Chairs—one Iron bar—one Cheese Press—two stone Jars—two Ox Yokes, bows, rings, and staple—and one Sleigh, and other articles too numerous to particularize.

GEO. W. STANLEY, Auct.

Winthrop, Aug. 3, 1833.

DR. E. C. MILLIKEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has established himself at Winthrop Village, and offers his services in the various branches of the Medical Profession to all who may patronize him. He has availed himself of the best advantages afforded in New England for acquiring a knowledge of the Profession. He has carefully studied and thoroughly investigated the human system by practical Anatomy. He has received instruction from celebrated Physicians, viz. Warren and Jackson of Boston, Surgeons and Physicians to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has had an opportunity of seeing their practice both in Medicine and Surgery. Having had superior advantages he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of a liberal community.

 Dr. M. occupies a house in the Brick Block, North of Shaw's Hotel.

June 29. tf.

WATERVILLE CARPET AND DAMASK FACTORY.

P. & M. GILROY.

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public for past favors, and would now beg leave to inform them that they have made an addition to their Establishment, and have put the latest fashions of French and English Figures on their Looms, both of CARPETING and DAMASK—such as Landscapes, Coats of Arms, Towers, Meeting Houses, Dwelling Houses, Ships, Steam-boats, Pelicans, Peacocks, &c. and a great variety of other Figures too numerous to mention in this advertisement. All their Figures or Patterns will be as good as can be drawn in any part of Europe or America, and as to the cloth that will show best for itself. Suffice it to say that they can make any Figure that art or nature can devise. They would assure their friends and the public that any work sent to them to be done shall be executed in workmanlike manner. They will attend to the weaving of the following articles:

Flowered and Venetian Carpetings, Damask Table Cloths, coarse and fine, do Flowered Towels, Double and Single Coverlets—also, Checkerboard Carpeting. Coloring Carpet Yarn as usual at the Factory. Full Scarlet dyed for any person who may wish it and warranted fast color. They will furnish the best of Warp for Table Cloths to accommodate any person who may have filling and wish to have the same woven in. Any person or persons who wish to have their names woven in on the end of the Table Cloths, can have it done if they please.

All orders respecting Carpeting, Damask or Yarn, &c. will receive immediate attention. The least favor gratefully acknowledged.

Waterville, May 27, 1833.

For one day only.

NATIONAL MENAGERIE.

THIS rare and extensive collection of Living Animals will be exhibited at A. M. SHAW'S HOTEL, in Winthrop, on MONDAY the 12th day of August, 1833, from one o'clock P. M. till 6.

The following are the Animals, among the many, in the collection.

Unicorn, or One Horned Rhinoceros.

Romeo, the great India Elephant.

African Lion

Lioness and Cubs

The Royal Tiger of Asia

The Polar, or White Bear

Royal Tigers from Java

Royal Tiger of Asia

Crying Hyena

Elephant, Juliet

Untamable Hyena

Bengal Tigers

Leopard

Jaguar

Moco, from Asia

Cotomondis

Capt. Dick, the flying Horseman

A large collection of the Simia or Monkey tribe.

Zebra

White Polar Bear

Hunting Leopard

Guyana Tigers

Mococo

Kangaroo

Iehneumon

Cougar

Dandy Jack and his Poney

African Leopardess

Arabian Camel

Spotted Hyena

North American Panther.

 Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten years old, 12 1-2 cents.

ALSO,

At the House of A. M. SHAW, on the same day, an EXHIBITION OF WAX STATUES. Admittance 12 1-2 cents.

FOR SALE.

TO be sold at public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on Thursday, the 22d day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles, viz: Neat Cattle, Sheep, Horses, ten tons of Hay, a lot of farming Tools and a variety of in door Moveables, if not sold before.

Condition of Sale made known at the time and place of sale.

AMOS SMITH.

Wayne, Aug 3, 1833.

29-2w

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of the Monmouth Academy will commence on Monday the ninth day of September next, under the care of Mr. WILLIAM V. JORDAN. He is recommended as a scholar and instructor.

ISAAC S. SMALL, Secty.

Monmouth, August 1, 1833.

29-6w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of all and singular the goods and estate which were of JOHN WILLIAMS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to EUNICE WILLIAMS, Administratrix.

Winthrop, May 28, 1833.

POETRY.

THE MISANTHROPE.

Down by yon forest's shadowy glen,
Where fairies trip the moonlight green,
A wand'rer strayed—to muse on men,
To weep unnoticed, sigh unseen.

His cheek, poor wretch, was ashy pale—
His lip had sold its ruby hue;
And in return a glimm'ring frail
O'er cast his once bright eye of blue.

Through fern, and brake, and bramble grey,
Mutt'ring, his heedless path he kept;
And when the wild flower crossed his way,
He trod it down—then turned and wept.

Not that his soul would do it wrong—
But thought far better it should die,
Than languish 'midst the worthless throng,
That know no fondling, pitying eye.

Once in his infant hour of bliss,
Grief near the cradle loitred wild;
Touched his fair forehead, and her kiss
Stamped ever on the luckless child!

He lived—but 'twas to wet with tears
Life's ruesful vale of want and pain;
Though while he marked his own sad years,
No suppliant sought his path in vain.

He bont o'er misery's faggot fire,
He soothed the prisoner's wormwood cup,
And braved the tyrant's heartless ire;
Yet, him they called the Misanthrope.

He said there was no gloss in wealth,
That tinsel decked the brow of power;
That worms would closet oft with health
And beauty, in their rosiest hour.

He looked on men, as summer flies
That glitter through their little night;
Denied that virtue, peace supplies,
Till from the clay she wings her flight.

But av'rice, sordid self, he said
Were men's, with frailty's every trait;
So from their haunts displeased he fled,
And Misanthrope they called him straight.

We found him as the sun went down,
Near yon green copse that bounds the vale;
But ah! that cheek, that haggard frown,
Spoke more than misery's saddest tale.

On the cold earth the child of woe
His famished form had cast to die,
Reckless that love's devoted vow,
Or truth's redeeming tear was nigh.

"Has the sun set?" he cried—"my sun
"Sat ere I left my cradle couch;
"Keep light from eyes whose life is done,
"Nor chill me with your mortal touch."

"But thou shalt live, still honored live,
"As wont, where thou wert known and lov'd."
"No, earth can him no refuge give,
"Who all its wants and wiles hath proved.

"Love ye know not: 'tis madness all;
"Your friendship's lighter than the dew;
"Youth's but a brainless truant fool,
"Whom age and pain and death pursue.

"No—more—shall—" Oh how burst the cord
That held one injured soul below!
We raised him from the death-damp sward,
Watching the pang that searched his brow;

And whispered how the western wave
Had kissed and drank the sun's last beam;
And pointing towards the glowing main,
With twilight's crimson glories flushed,

And urged him rise—in vain—in vain—
His breast was cold—his heart was crushed!

MISCELLANY.

ALMOST COTCH'D. There is somewhat of a moral attached to the following story, and we therefore give it nearly as it was related to us. But a few persons, so prone as we are to grasp at the shadow, at the expense of the substance, bear in mind the good old adage,—"A bird in the hand is worth two in bush."

A wealthy farmer 'down east,' [of course] had a son who was always planning something that would in his opinion, increase the revenue of the farm and therefore make him a 'bigger' man when his old dad's will and testament were made out. He was forever 'saving at the spigot, and letting out at the bunghole,' a failing which is rather common among us bipeds.

One day as the lowering heavens portended a coming storm, the old man said to his speculating son, 'Jake, take them ere 'tarnal oxen down to water, and then go strait to the field and rake up the hay, for them clouds look sort o' rainish.'

Jake, as in duty bound, took the oxen to the stream over the limpid bosom of which, stretched a rude log-bridge. The thirsty herd soon measured the distance between their noses and the water and while they were luxuriating, Jake, from the bridge, espied a fine plump pickerel or pike weighing according to his calculation, somewhere about nine or ten pounds. The fish seemed poised in its liquid element so steadily, that it appeared to be inanimate.

'That's a whopper,' said Jake to himself—'now I guess as how that 'ere critter would make a breakfast for all hands to-morrow morning and save father lots of bacon and eggs. Golly! I wish'd I'd hook and bait; I'd show him a yankee trick. I'll bet the thing's asleep; he lays there so quietly, and nicely; one might almost pickle him alive.'

'Jake!' bellowed the old man from the house, 'Stack that 'ere hay, the gust's a comin.'

'Father's calling mighty fierce,' continued the boy, still gazing on the fish—'he don't know what's what. Now if I'd that pickerel, I guess he wouldn't think much of the hay. I reckon it weighs close to fourteen pounds.—It's a whipping critter, it must weigh twenty pounds. Why tarnation take the varmint, he hasn't stirred yet!'

'Jake go to work on that 'ere hay!' reiterated the father.

'Father's calling and the rain beginning to fall—I guess the pickerel's worth more than the hay. It's a breakfast for a member of Congress; I wish I'd hook and bait. Dang it, I wish father'd stop making that noise; that fish will feed twenty men; and hay or no hay I'll have it.'

The rain now began to pour, and the old man continued his calls—but Jake, sure of his prey, poised his pitchfork steadily, all the while muttering, 'breakfast for all hands—bacon and eggs saved—hay lost.' The double pronged harpoon flew into the crystal element, the bubbles rose and the surface for a moment was dark and muddy.

'Ha! I've got the varmint!'—exclaimed the boy stooping down to witness the dying agonies of his victim, 'we'll have a prime breakfast.'

But the fish was gone; the mist passing from the rippling waters, left nothing but the pitchfork sticking in the pebbly bottom.

'Tarnation take you!' exclaimed Jake, as he saw the pickerel darting down the stream, 'I'm not sorry you're gone, for you're not worth the fat it would take to fry you.'

TIGHT PANTS, have a very fair prospect of soon becoming out of fashion, at least with the candidates for matrimony.

A few days since a young gentleman of this borough, who was, as the term is, 'engaged to be married' to a buxom young lass in the country, procured his wedding suit, and for fashion's sake had his pantaloons made *tight knee'd*, which exposed the shape of a pair of limbs bearing a striking resemblance to the handles of a wheel barrow set up on end. Thus equipped he proceeded at the time appointed to claim his 'dear Peggy.'—The mother on seeing her intended son-in-law thus suddenly transformed into a monkey, alias, a dandy, screamed out to her daughter, 'Peggy, if Peter can't afford cloth enough to make a decent

pair of trowsers, he'll never be able to buy the child a frock'; and raising the broomstick, she forthwith beat a retreat. Peter did retreat; and has not been heard of since! Who after this would think of wearing *tight pants*?

THE TREE FROG.—As Captain Stedman was sailing up one of the rivers of Surinam in a canoe an officer who was with him observed, in the top of a mangrove tree, a battle between a snake and a tree frog.—When the Captain first perceived these animals, the head and shoulders of the frog were in the jaws of the snake, which was about the size of a large kitchen poker. This creature had its tail twisted round a tough limb of the mangrove tree; whilst the frog, which appeared about the size of a man's first, had hold of a twig with his hind feet. In this position they were contending, the one for life, the other for his dinner, forming one straight line between the two branches; and thus they continued for some time apparently stationary, and without a struggle. Still it was hoped the frog might extricate himself by his exertions, but the reverse was the case. The jaws of the snake gradually relaxing and by their elasticity forming an incredible orifice, the body and fore legs of the frog, by little and little, disappeared, till nothing more was seen than the hind feet and claws, which were at last disengaged from the twig, and the poor creature was swallowed whole by his formidable adversary. He passed some inches down the alimentary canal, and there stuck, forming a knob or knot, at least six times as thick as the snake, whose jaws and throat immediately contracted, and reassumed their former natural shape.

For the Maine Farmer.

ANECDOTE.

MR. HOLMES, I send you the following matter of fact.

A B, one of your customers, recently in my presence, enquired of a friend, if he took and read your paper? to which, he observed in the negative. A B then enquired of him, if he did not believe that more might be known on the subject of Agriculture and the useful arts, than we now know? His answer was, that he believed he should not take the paper; as much as though he had said, I know enough already; on which, A B observed to him, Sir, if you will take and read that paper one year, and at the end of that time, will bring me your 52 numbers in a tolerable state of preservation, and say that you or your family have not received any benefit from them, I will take the numbers, and clear you from their expense.—He still insisted that he should not take the paper, and retired, on which A B observed, that that man must be either a *self sufficient Ignamus*, or that he could not read at all; if the latter, he is to be pitied; if the former, he never will be a useful farmer for himself or any one else.

ENQUIRER.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Semiannual Meeting of the KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Union Hall, in Winthrop, the last Wednesday in August next at one of the clock P. M.

Winthrop, July 30, 1833. S. BENJAMIN REC. SEC.

PLOUGHS

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand by

HORACE GOULD.

Winthrop, May 6, 1833.

THE MAINE FARMER

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